in any single instance, unless we may exed an outrage of such a character. scould have jurified an immediate resert towar. All our attempts to obtain redress have been haffled and defeated. The frequent and off-recurring changes in the Spanish ministry, have been employed as reasons for delay. We have been compelled to wait, again and again, until the new minister shall have had time to in-

vestigate the justice of our demand. Even what have been denominated the Culara claims," in which more than a hundred of our citizens are directly in-iercated, have furnished no exception.— These claims were for the refunding of duries unjustly exacted from American remels at different custom-houses in Cuba. | sion of the treaty of Gudalupe Hidalgo, so long ago as the year 1844. The principles upon which they rest are so manifes y equitable and just, that after a period of nearly ten years, in 1854, they were recognised by the Spanish government .-Proceedings were alterwards instituted t ascertain their amount, and this was fina (with which we were satisfied) at the sum sand six hundred and thirty-five dollar and fifty-four cents, about at the moment, after a dolay of fourteen years, when we had reason to expect that this sum would he repaid with interest, we have receive a proposal offering to refund one-third of that amount, forty-two thousand eight foundred and seventy-eight dellars and forty-mo cents, but without interest, we would assept this in full satisfaction The offer is, also, accompanied by a de slaration that this indemnification is no founded on any reason of strict justice

but is made as aspecial favor. One alleged ecuse for prograstination is the examination and adjustment of on claims, arises from an obstacle which it the duty of the Spanish government to Clubs is invested with general despotic authority in the government of that islands the passer is withheld from him to exam-

ritery from Mexico. I refer the whole subject to Congress, and command it to their careful consideration.

I repeal the recommendation made in my nescage of December list, in favor of an appropriation to be paid to the Spanish government for the purpose of distribution among the claimants in the Aims.

And in this connexion, permit me to republic of the Condition of the Conditi

whilst demanding justice we ought to do | Arizonia. notice. An appropriation promptly made The political condition of the narrow or this purpose, could not fail to exert a sthmus of Central America through which favorable influence on our negotiations transit routes pass, between the Atlantic and Pacific occans, present a subject of with Spain.

Our position in relation to the independent States south of us on this continent. and especially those within the limits of North America, is of a peculiar character. The northern boundary of Mexico is coinsidens with our own southern boundary rom ocean to occan and we must nece Peace and prosperity under a free and sta

natives, to carry on this ruinous contest. The truth is, that this fine country, blessthe late administration; and that present- ed with a productive soil and a benign as climate, has been reduced by civil dissen tion to a condition of almost hopeless anarchy and imbecility. It would be vain for this government to attempt to enforce payment in money of the claims of Amecan citizens, now amounting to more then ten millions of dollars, against Mex

co, because she is destitute of all pecunia ry means to satisfy these demands. Our late minister was furnished with mple powers and instructions for the adestment of all pending questions with the central government of Mexico, and he per-formed his duty with seal and ability. The laims of our citizens, some of them arising out of the violation of an express prov and others from gross injuries to person us well as property, have remained unre dressed, and even unnoticed. Remonstrances against these grievances, have seen addressed without effect to that sovernment. Meantime, in various parts f the republic, instances have numerous of the murder, imprisonment and plunder of our citizens, by differ ent parties claiming and exercising a lo al jurisdiction; but the central governnest, although repeatedly urged therete have made no effort either to punish the inthors of these outrages or to prevent their recurrence. No American citizen can now visit Mexico on lawful business without imminent danger to his person and property. There is no adequate pro ection to either; and in this respect ou reaty with that republic is almost a dead

Whis state of affairs was brought to a risis in May last by the promulgation o s decree levying a contribution pro ret spon all the capital in the republic, be ween certain specified amounts whether old by Mexicans or foreigners. Mr. For cyth, regarding this decree in the light of a "forced loan," formally protested against is application to his countrymen, and ad ised them not to pay the contribution art to suffer it to be forcibly exacted. Act

The strategy of the control of the c

after smoog the claimants in the Aim-ad cate." President Polk first made a our a government, without laws, and with-

deep interest to all commercial nations. It is over these transits, that a large proportion of the trade and travel between the European and Asiatic continents, is destined to pass. To the United States these routes are of incalculable importance. from event to occur and we find become a first because of the construction between their Atlantic and Pacific possessions.

The latter now extend throughout seventher the kindest wishes for the success of that republic, and have indulged the large for the important State of California and the flourishing Territories. early feel a deep interest in all that conrepublic, and have indulged the kope that | California and the flourishing Territories it might at last, after all its trials, enjoy of Oregon and Washington. All commercial nations, therefore, have a deep and de government. We have never hitherto direct interest, that these communications attributed directly or indirectly, with he shall be rendered secure from interruption. internal affairs, and it is a duty which we If an arm of the sea, connecting the two to pass from ocean to ocean by the tranowe to ourselves, to protect the integrity oceans, penetrated through Nicaragua and of its territory, against the hostile interfec-rence of any other power. Our geografii-cal position, our direct interest in all that chieserms Mexico, and our well-settled po-chieserms Mexico, and our well-settled policy in regard to the North American con-Mexico has been in a state of constant which they themselves have little interrevolution, almost ever since it achieved out, when compared with the vast interests in inclependence. One military leader afford the rest of the world. Whilst their are prepared to discuss these questions in a tor another has usurped the government rights of sovereignty ought to be respectin rapel succession; and the various conoil, it is the duty of other nations to restitutions from time to time adopted, have quire, that this important passage shall been set at naught almost as soon as they not be interrupted by the civil wars and were produlimed. The successive governing revolutionary outbreaks, which have so has recently been made to collect these ties are the best, if not the only means of ments have afforded no adequate protection, either to Mexican citizens or foreign stake is too important, to be left at the residents against lastless violence. Here- merey of rival companies, claiming to tofore, a solution of the capital by a milita- hold conflicting contracts with Nicaragua. are of the most friendly character. The commercial nations. Besides, specific during the land of the conflicting contracts with Nicaragua. by at least the nominal submission of the country to his rule for a brief period, but not so at the present crisis of Mexican affirm. A givil was has been raging for some time throughout the republic, between the country government at the city of Mexico, which has endeavored to subtrest the common to the rest of the Mexico, which has endeavored to subtrest the common to the rest of the Mexico, which has endeavored to subtrest the constitution last framed, by mili
stand still and await the adjustment of such period, but not constitution for the United States expect no more than this, and they will not be satisfied than the entry of the Mexico, which has endeavored to subtrest the constitution last framed, by mili
stand still and await the adjustment of such period, but not constitution for the United States expect no more than the country of the United States expect no more than the suit of the Mexico, which has endeavored to subtrest the constitution last framed, by mili
stand still and await the adjustment of such period, but not constitute the form the firm all the framed in the form the firm all the framed in the firm which he is tairly entitled under a revenue than the stairly entitled under a revenue that the republic is scale to his disadvantage. Under the incidental advantages to which he is tairly entitled under a revenue tariff. The present system is a sliding scale to his disadvantage. Under the incidental advantages which he is tairly entitled under a revenue tariff. The present system is a sliding scale to his disadvantage. Under the incidental advantages to which he is tairly entitled under a revenue tariff. The present system is a sliding tariff. The common to the two countries, and or the incidental interest the inc

those with whom they may have entered. ceptable to other nations.
All these difficulties might be avoided.

consistently with the good faith of Niaragua, the use of this transit could be thrown open to general competition; providing at the same time for the payment of a reasonable rate to the Nicaraguan overnment, on passengers and freight. In August, 1852, the Accessory Transit Company made its first inter-oceanic trip over the Nicaraguan route, and continued tage to the public, until the 18th Febru ery, 1856, when it was closed, and the grant to this company, as well as its charter, were ummarily and arbitrarily revoked by the accounts had arisen between the company justment. and the government, threatening the inerruption of the route at any moment.-

passage to and from California.

A treaty was signed on the 16th day of In compliance with these

If all ests." President Polls first made a smaller recommendation in December, without laws, and with out any regular administration of justice. Murder and other crimes are committed diste predictors or December, 1853. I entertain no doubt that indemnity is fairly due to these albimagis under our treaty with Spain of the 27th October, 1795; and, whilst demanding justice we ought to do by the Secretary of State and the minister of New Granada, in September, 1857.

> our citizens arriving in that country, whether with a design to remain there or ving business. To this, surely, no person in accordance with these principles, the to pass from ocean to ocean by the transit route; and also to a tax upon the mail of the mode of assessing and ments of the meterate bearing to the first the first transit of the meterate bearing to the meterat of either of these taxes, as an act in vio- duties, in cases to which these can be proof either of these taxes, as an act in vis-lation of the treaty between the two coun-perly applied. They are well adapted to Departments, have each been in some demanner. A negotiation for that purpose gar and foreign wines and spirits. has already been commenced. No effort In my deliberate judgment, specific du

With the empire of Brazil our relations practice adopted for this purpose by other of Maxles, which has endeavored to subvert the constitution last framed, by military power, and these who maintain the authority of that constitution. The antagonal parties each hold possession of different states of the republic, and the for-level states of the rest of the world. Its neutrality and protection, for duty has been levied, until very recently, until very recently, the duties are diminished in the same proportion, greatly to his injured to some structure of the states of the republic, and the for-level states of the rest of the world. Its neutrality and protection, for duty has been levied, until very recently, upon the importations of American flour upon the importations of American flour upon the importations of the activities are diminished in the companies and into Brazil. I am gratified, however, to same proportion, greatly to his injurity the attention of the sum of one head of the sum of the sum of one head of the sum of the

have been ably discussed for a series tunes of the war are continually changing. dividuals who may traverse the route; but about forty-nine cents per barrel, and the Co of years, by our successive diplomatic representatives. Natwithstanding this, we have not arrived at a practical result. I regret to state that the government of into contracts, these must be adjusted by some fair tribunal provided for the purduty of about 11 per cent on coffee, not pose, and the route must not be closed withstanding this article is admitted free pending the controversy. This is our from duty in the United States. This is a

pending the controversy. This is our from thity in the United States. This is a whole policy, and it cannot fail to be achieve charge upon the consumers of coffee in our country, as we purchase half of the in Brazil. Our minister, under instructions, will reiterate his efforts to have this export buty removed; and it is hoped that the | far enlightened government of the Emperor will adopt this wise, just, and equal policy. n that event, there is good reason to be eve that the commerce between the two countries will greatly increase. to the advantage of both.

The claims of our citizens against the

government of Brazil are not, in the aggregate, of very large amount; but some give of these gest upon plain principles of jussummarily and arbitrarily revoked by the tice, and their settlement ought not to be government of President Riyas. Previous longer delayed. A renewed and carnesis to this date, however, in 1854, serious dis- and I trust a successful effort, will be made putes concerning the settlement of their by our minister to procure their final ad-On the 2d, of June last Congress passed

terruption of the route at any moment.— a joint resolution authorizing the Presi-These the United States in vain endeavor-dent "to adopt such measures and use ed to compose. It would be useless to such force as, in his judgment, may be narrate the various proceedings which took | necessary and advisable "for the purpose. slace between the parties, up till the time of adjusting the differences between the when the transit was discontinued. Suf-fice it to say that, since February, 1856, it has remained closed, greatly to the proju-the United States and the republic of Para-the United States ateamer Water Witch. dice of citizens of the United States .- and with other measures referred to" in Since that time the competition has ceased | his annual message. And on the 12th between the rival routes of Panama and July following they made an appropria-Nicaragua, and, in consequence thereof, tion to defray the expenses and compan unjust and unreasonable amount has sation of a commissioner to that repusite, been exacted from our citizens for their should the President deem it proper to In compliance with these cometments,

November, 1857, by the Secretary of State and minister of Nicaragua, under the stipulation of Nicaragua, under the stipulation of Nicaragua, with full but proceeded to Paraguay, with full ations of which the use and protection of powers and instructions to settle these the transit route would have been secured, not only to the United States, but equally to all other nations. How, and on what pretexts this treaty has failed to receive he may prove successful in convincing the the ratification of the Nicaraguan govern- Paraguayan government, that it is the ment, will appear by the papers herewith | both to honor and justice, that this communicated from the State Department. should voluntarily and promptly naive redeated the principal objection seems to have been, atonement for the wrongs which they terest

of New Granada, in September, 1857, which contained just and acceptable provisions for that purpose. This treaty was transmitted to Bogota, and was ratified by the government of New Granada, but with certain amendments. It was not, however, returned to this city until after the close of the last session of the Senate. It will be immediately transmitted to that body for their advice and consent; and should this be obtained, it, will remove all our revenue so as to contain our cut-grand. This would be greatly impaired by having contracted a large debt in time of peace. It is our true policy, to increase of extent and spallation, renders existing causes of complaint against New sels of the United States in its ports of the Ishmus, and to levy a passenger tax upon the confidence of the manufacturing inter-

heads of the different recentive depart weight or by measure, and which from

either within the present or the next fis-cal year. The Post Office Department is object in a perular position, different from the other departments, and to this I shall I invite Capress transfitute a rigid scratiny to ascernio whather the expenses n all the departments manor be still fur-

ied in the form of draught, for the purpose of increasing the d he easy to ascer- efficiency of the navy. Congress respond of any important | ed to the recommendation, by authorizing s; and, instead | the construction of eight of them. The run duty at a progress which has been made in executo substitute in ting this authority, is stated in the report of the Secretary of the Navy. Leonen the communer with him in the opinion, that a greater It is true, he might | number of this class, of yessels is necessar ore daity on a given for the purpose of protecting in a more of but if so, he would ficient manner the persons and property ther, and in a series of American citizens on the high seas, and ounterbalance each in foreign countries, as well asin guarding the same thing, so more effectually our own coasts. I are ord soncerned. This in- ingly recommend the passage of an act for

fruits upon the revenue, peat of the Secretary of the Interior, es ery existence is directly in- possibly those in regard to the disposition bounty land system, the policy towards the fruit of mysom observation, to which and the amendment of our paters green, in tight better indement, will laws, are worthy the serious consideration The Post Office Department occupies of of of the Secretary of the Treasest of the Post Office Department occupation of the detail the equivalent of the Departments. For many years it was the policy of the government and

the flowed year enting north the flowed year country notes with a set of December 19. cought to make as near an approach to it enty million two lumited as may be practicable.

The Postmaster General is placed in a dollars and fifty-nine cents. I mest embarrassing position by the existin I which amount, with the laws. He is obliged to carry these into e constant one handred and finds, however, that this cannot be done find fixed without heavy demandaupon the treasure over and above what is received for poneoment of the year, made | age; and these have been progressively the service of the year of creasing from year to year until the pasend nine hundred and | on the 10th June, 1858, to more than fo

menditures during the first they will amount to \$0.200,000. The June 30, 1850, amounted summare exclusive of the annual appr officer five hundred and printion of \$700,000 for "compensation f and six hundred and six- the mail service performed for the of which nine million six ments and officers of the government i dity-four thousand five the transportation of free matter."

view, and this cuty they have performed in a spirit of just consum. The estimates of the Treasury War. Navy, and Interior Are also in the temperate continuous of sizes. Are also in the numerical veining of this model has been dead of the same and analysis to be one as series of faces and analysis to be mentioned. Where is a set to question. There we may promove of Area to wheth they could be removed and to introduce an agree when we entered in the analysis of the Third Soften The amount of the transfer and the total countries. In agree that we entered in the analysis of the transfer and of the transfer and the transfer and of the transfer and the transfer and of the transfer and all whether children for year than the analysis of the transfer and all whether children to receive the area of critical and as there are of critical and as there can always to them. This aggregate of forty-free them unit as bound upon an allowance of one hunfry dollars for each individual, and as there can side rather they reach. After a the surface which a decount the amount, as under the circumstake appear just and remeasable. This common appear is an and remeasable. This common appear is an and remeasable. This common appear is a under the circumstake appear just and remeasable. This common appears in the society of the circumstake appear just and remeasable. This common appears in the society of the circumstake appear in the accommon appear. and district we shall be extend to the sectory.
It was used definedly arroad that under no exclusioners what the government is called upon for ay additional expenses.

The upone of this secrety manifested a fandable corrector exactors to the wholes of the government, incomposite the transaction. They assured methus, after a careful calculation, they would be required to

For label .

reduced; aid, unless a sudden and

forse nemergency should arise, it is not

terpated that a deflerency will exist in

WASHINGTON Care, Proceeding 6, 165 Post Master General's Report.

The expenses of the department, eve some years to come,

To reduce this surplus expense, the reort suggests that the department shall not in any case be allowed to accept a bid for mail service having any reference to

the conveyance of passengers, or of freight of any kind other than regular mail maty-even dallars and nine.

S4,537 99,1 were applied tributable to the increased expense of the public debt, and the transporting the mails. In 1852, the sum large and small routes cheaper and more easily obtained conveyance, and, it is estimilroads has contributed most largely to well the expenses of the department. The raising of the letter postage to five ints, the abolition of the discount allow

I for the quarterly or yearly pre-payment further curtailment of the much abused ranking privilege, are strongly urged, if ongress does not wish the estimated surus expenditure to be met by the genral treasury. But the Postmaster Genral thinks the exact principle of justice o be followed in legislation touching his appartment is, that "in conducting its orsary but new of transmitting corres ndence, the department should be rown entirely on its own revenues; but senever any service on the sea or on te land, is required of it, mainly if not he extension of our commerce, the spread our population, and the development the various resources of our countrythe cost thereof, in all fairness, ought to o borne by the national treasury." The whole number of past offices in the nited States, on the 30th June last, was ar after deduction of 730 discontinued, 1331. The number of postmisters ap-

cinted in that time was \$284, of which On the 30th June last, there were \$296 mail routes in operation, with 7041 con-tractors, and 260,603 miles of length of routes, of which 24,451 railread, 17,043 steamboat, 53,700 coach, and 105,429 interior grades. The total annual transportation of mails was 78,705,401 miles, costing

The lettings of new contracts for the term commencing 1st July last, embraced wenty-on - States and Territories, of the orthwest, West and Southwest, including California. New Mexico, Utah, Ore-gon and Washington, with an increase on 30th September of 27,075 miles in length

566 miles of annual transportation and \$2.243,156 of cost.
The expenditures of the department for e fiscal year ending June 30th, were 7,821,556,83 for transportation of inland sails, including payments to route and oral agents and mail messengers; \$424,-97-34 for transportation of foreign mails; £355,016-28 for compensation to post-maters; \$918,272-73 for clerk hire; \$93,-19 10 for postage stamps and stamped en-clopes : \$73,527 01 for mail depredations and special agents; \$50,299 67 for wrapping paper; 98 cents for dead letter-claimed; \$106,277.76 for printed blanks; and the balance of miscellaneous payents to make up a total expenditure of

\$12,722,476 (01).
The green resists for the same time were \$7,486,792 80, not including \$700,000, pecial grant from Congress for transports ion of Congressional and departmenta null matter. Of these receipts, \$5,700, mail matter. Of these receipts, \$8,000, 214 00 were for postage stamps and envelopes sold; \$904,299 13 for letter postage, in money; \$591,976 to for postage on newspapers and pumphlets; \$174,028 10 from letter carriers; \$28,145 16 for postage on registered letters; \$3,410.65 from dead letters unclaimed: \$85 for fines. The estimated receipts for 1859 are put down at \$11,094,393 00; the expenditures at \$14,776,520 00, leaving a deficiency of

The letter postage on mails exchanged with Great British during the year ending June 20, was \$802.771 74; with Prussia \$223.763.60; Bremen, \$27.005.02; France, \$205.826.42; Hamburg, \$15.879.64—shows ng a large decrease on all these mails, exred with the year ending June 30, 1857 and a large increase on the two named.— The net increased letter postage on Eurocon mails was \$82,749 22. Much of the ontinental correspondence that formerly rent via England and Bremen, now goes a France and Hamburg. The total postage on the New York, As inwall and California lines, was \$306,747,... 7; Charleston and Havanu line, \$9,125,...

New Orleans and Vera Cruz line, \$4,-The Postmaster General says foreign steamship companies stand ready to frans-port the ocean mails for the time of consea postage only. He thinks American steamers will be found to take these mails, f the contract be extended to a period not exceeding ten years—especially as the law allows American steamers, not only the sea, but the inland postages on mail natter taken by them. The report regards the projected ocean

tenner lines between Norfolk and Eng-and and New Orleans and Bordeaux, as unong the most important to be established. The lines to Bremen and Havre, suching at Southampton, should be contimed and increased to semi-monthly

The establishment of a line of mail deamers to Brazil, the extension of the California line from Panama to the South Pacific coast, the continuance of the line to Vera Cruz, are strongly arged; and that special compensation be made them beyoud the mere receipts from postage.

The exactions of the Panama route are commented on; the re-opening of the Ni- | Springs; Col. J. H. Horne, Wayne county, caragua route, under a direct treaty, is urged, so as to take the transit out of prisvate hands; the importance of the Tehr untepec route is again alluded to; and the strongly the establishment of a steam mail

The friends of Paul Morphy in New on his return to this country a suitable festimonial of their appreciation of his skill in the art of ches-playing. It will consist of a set of gold and silver chest men, exquisitely and elaborately wrought, mounted on cornelian pedestals, and accompanied by a righly inlaid chess-board, In addition to this, should the fund warrant it, a commemorative medal will be dollars, a copy in bronze.

booker S5, which is count to S5, for Harper, and S6, for the Atlantic; the North Amer-

The Historical Society of Mississippi." A Society bearing the above title was organized in this city on the 9th inst., and

in explanation of its plans and objects, and to solicit their co-operation in the important work which has thus been undertaken.

Indifference in regard to their past history is a regreach to any people. It argues either that they are ashamed of their antecements, or unmindful of their ances are considered in the state. Mr. Ellett reported the bill, which passed both Houses, and is now the law, allowing them fair tors. That they have no memories of the the alternative, that those who are now which they explored and settled when it | the cost. So great were the abuses that was yet a wilderness, are a thankless race, grew up under this system, and so exeror forgetful of these to whom they owe bitam had the charges made by newspatheir goodly heritage.

It is not in Missi-sippi that State feeling become, that in 1941 the legislature poss-

and State pride are wanting. It is not here that men who have served us well are forgatten because they are dead. No! the boats of the pride are dead. No! the boats of the price of the pr nearts of our people are true, and their memories faithful; and we are well assured the statue books, and a notice for thirty, they only need to be reminded that what days in the case of real estate, and ten the larger mail routes are now filled, and the hearts of the present generation, should five public places in the county was subthe darger mail voltes are how may be regarded as the maximum for may be regarded as the maximum for guilty of neglect, but not indifference; and true policy—the finterest of debtor and guilty of neglect, but not indifference; and fow that the opportunity is afforded them of discharging this sucred duty, the earnest appeal that the materials which eluber first became a member of this body, at he direct appear that the materials which em-cidate our early history may not be suffer-ed to perish, but be gathered and garnered with filial care, will not be in vain. Let us, fellow-citizens, preserve from oblivion to procure the passage of the act of that year, which restored the old law with some large and small routes cheaper and more ensity obtained conveyance, and, it is ostimated, would reduce the transportation by their wislom and their valer has a more than the property of the hardy pioneers who laid the foundation of our noble State, and all those who

The extinct Natches tribe has come to be regarded as almost a myth. The notices a fair and reasonable compensation, and regarded as almost a myth. The notices of Enropean expeditions, commencing with InSalle in 1681, are very obscure.— The influence of the French and Spanish regards upon our early history is almost unknown, and the very annals of our teritorial government are in danger of being lost. And is it not then time, high time, that this work should be entered upon and prosecuted with the utmost vigor? Should not all who can, lend us than aid in the collecting of interesting facts derived from original and sothentie source—thus contributing to our history what ve offer a safe depository for whatever rewhich will leave as little as possible of our origin and progress to future conjecture. 595 to fill vacancies occasioned by resig-actions, 1538 by removals, 278 by death, have already made great advancement in knowledge of the value of such work, the dissiscippi, has set us an example of enshtened and patriotic interest well worclusive of a greater number of pametsewith many unbound documents and files of newspapers and periodicals—to say nothing of its cabinent, and the galary of portraits of its pioneers and early ublic men. It also publishes annually, clarge volume of valuable reports and officially. We invoke our fellow-citizens o aid us in doing likewise. We cordially vite them to become members of the dety, by the annual payment of one tollar, or life-members, by the single paycent of twenty dollars. We ask for bations and endowments; indeed, for hatever may facilitate the purposes of ur organization, and perpetuate the hon-

able memories of the past. The particular objects of collection dead by the Society are as follows, 1. Manuscript statements and narratives pioneer settlers-old letters and jouris relative to the early history and setement of Mississisppi; biographical no-ces of eminent citizens, deceased, and ets illustrative of our Indian tribes, their ments, dress, ornaments and enviocities. inventions, conferences and synods, and her publications relating to this State, nd to the territory of which it once formed

3. Drawings and descriptions of our anent mounds and fortifications, their size presentation and locality, together with formation respecting any ancient coins. rother curiosities found in Mississippi. 4. Imilian geographical names of stream nd localities in this State, with their sig-

5. Books of all kinds, and especially such as relate to American History, travel, and Biography in general, and the south cest in particular, family genealogies, old nagazines, pamphlets, maps, Historical manuscripts, autographs of distinguished tames, coins, medals, paintings, statuary and engravings. hange of books and other materials, by

nd other learned bodies, that interhigh the usefulness of institutions of his nature is essentially enhanced. . The Society particularly begs the vor and compliment of authors and pubhes, to present, with their alttographs, les of their respective works for its ibrary.

8. Editors and publishers of newspaers, magazines, and reviews will confer

lasting favor on the society, by contriuting their publications regularly for its brary—or, at least, such numbers as may ontain articles bearing upon Mississippi ced for binding.
WM. CRUSE CRANE,

L. H. MILKIKEN. THOMASJ, WHARTON. Jackson, Nov.26, 1858.

Esa. Treasurer, Jackson. Any articles designed for the society ecretary and Librarian, B. W. Saunders, sq., Jackson, or they may be deposited ith the officers of the society, or with ither of the following named gentlemen: GRes M. Hillyer, Natchez: James Reach, Esq., Vicksburgh; J. F. H. Claiborne, Bay St. Louis; Hon, Beverly Matthews, Columbus; Rev. J. H. Ingraham, Holly ----

The Trial of John W. Wood, Esq., of Holmes County. We attended the trial of this gentle-

men at Lexington, at the recent term of any great extent; the Holmes Circuit Court, for killing D. C. Sharpe which resulted in a triumphant ac- | town not a thousand miles from the capiquital. Being a witness in the this country 4 suitable comments on the facts, but now feel at "Joe," to attend Sunday School. Joe was liberty to say that from the testimony of gentlemen of the highest character in the and the boysanticipated considerable fun: State, it was clearly proven to be a case of justifiable homicide. To correct some him were so readily and correctly answermisrepresentations which have been made | ed that no one could for a moment supfrom rumor, and some of which got into pose that he was not versed in theological the public press, we feel it due to Col. lore, rant it, a commemorative medal will be struck, of which our youthful champion will receive a copy in gold, and each subscriber to the fund, to the amount of five from ourself, that Sharpe had weak six were scated, and recitation commenced. from ourself, that Sharpe had made vio-lent threats against Wood's life, both at their regular lessons, and then turned to Pay or Magazine Writers.—The Saturday Pay,"
day Press, in an article on "Literary Pay,"
Wood met Sharpe accidentally in the store
of Hoskins & Antony, when Sharpe upon

"My young friend, who made the world
we inhabit "
"My young friend, who made the world
we inhabit "
"Eh?" said Joe, turning up his eyes Wood met Sharpe accidentally in the store of Hoskins & Antony, when Sharpe upon teeing Wood or hearing his mame called like an expiring calf.

"Who made the world we inhabit." diately wheeled throwing his right hand | Just as he was probably about to give ican Review, \$1,50 per page.

Ax Indiana paper refuses to publish enlogies gratis, but adds: "We will publish logies gratis, but adds: "We will publish taking effect upon the front of Sharpe's on his cent. the simple announcement of the death of our friends with pleasure."

The Senator who won the \$180,000 at the first bank of the word of the word of the word of the simple announcement of the death of brain, where fell mortally wounded with his righthand on the butt of his pistol and under his ceat, as proven by John M. West, the first bank of the white first bank o the Schalor who won the Sission at the School at the first bank of the "distinguished sports than a provently deceased at Washington, as said to have been Hon. James A. Pearee, of Maryland.

The pullest of trades, said Jorgeld here.

The pullest of trades, said Jorgeld here.

The pullest of trades, said Jorgeld here.

The pullest of trades, said Jorgeld here. The ugliest of trades, said Jerrold, have | Sharp and applied to Col. James Reed to | ceeded: "Who died to save the world?" their moments of pleasure. Now, if I were a double-tarrel gun, to be loaded with buck shot and placed in the front room of Col. Reed's store, which was are some people I could work for with a great deal of enjoyment.

"Who died to save the world?"

The pin was again inserted, and Joe replied, "Joses Christ I" in a londer tone only about forty paces from Wood's office, to be used in the event of Sharpe's pistols."

That is also correct; but do not mani-"I know I am a perfect bearin my manners," said a young farmer to his sweetheart. "No, indeed, you are not. John you have never hugged me yet. You are more sheep than bear."

Only about lorly paces from Wood's office, again rising from his seat. "That is also correct; but do not manifest so much feeling; do be a little more reserved in your manner, said the teacher, in an expostulating tone.

After Joe calmed down, the examination went on.

Only about lorly paces from Wood's office, again rising from his seat. "That is also correct; but do not manifest so much feeling; do be a little more reserved in your manner, said the teacher, in an expostulating tone.

After Joe calmed down, the examination went on. of our own city, (who he supposed resided "What will be the final doom of all

Mr. Ellett on the Printer's Fee Bill In justice to the Hon. HENRY T. ELLEPT, one of the framers of the Revised Code. the undersigned were appointed a com- and, seevery body knows, enoof the ablest mittee to address the people of the State and most high minded gentlemen in the

tors. That they have no memories of the prices for legal advertising, and with this, past worth cherishing, or else no hearts to we think, all ought to be content, and let past worth cherishing, or else no hearts to feel and no manliness to avow and pepetinate their debt of gratitude to the meh of toil, and valor, and self denial, who now rest from the labors whereby their posterity has been so greatly benefitted.

As Mississippians, we have, apart from our common heritage in the great Republic, a history of our own, replate with instance of the rates allotted by law for publishing legal advertisements, he desired to offer a few words of explanation. He did not intend to reply to personal assaults that had been made thereta and instruction, and among the feterest and instruction, and among the far upon himself in the newspapers, on account thers of our State were men whose names of his connection with the subject, but onand characters may each be dwelt upon | by to give the Senate a view of the Legiswith patriotic pride. Nor can we accept that those who are now the alternative, that those who are now Prior to 1841, our law required all sales reaping where they once sowed, those who | by public officers to be advertised in the newspapers, without any restriction as to

sales in newspapers were swept from now while may, the names and deeds of | modifications, and required sales to be ad-

the hardy pioneers who laid the founda- vertical in new-papers, but without any tion of our noble State, and all those who by their wisdom and their valor have since. The whole subject, afterwards, came beontributed to its welfare and renown.—

Already much has been lest. The first and codify the laws. The policy of adveractilers are all gone, and their immediate descendants are rapidly passing away. Unprobation, and they desired to fix it upon probation, and they desired to fix it upon ss they are now secured, the authentic attention of the State will soon be beyond afterwards disturbed by causes similar to our reach. The mementoes of the Indian chose that had already once led to its re-occupants of our soil are scattered over peal. Influenced by these views, they he whole State with none to gather them.
The extinct Natches tribe has come to be such as would afford publishers of papers.

thus contributing to our history what entered into taxed costs, was fixed and be will remain unwritten. And while defined by law, far below what could be regarded as reasonable compensation for the particular service, as the loss of wisness, well as to contemporancous history, may we not hope that a spirit of research | item alone was left to the arbitrary will will be awakened throughout our borders, of the person rendering the service. There is no reason for such an exception. The propriety of a regulation of the States much younger than our own, and price being agreed upon, it remained only a State thirty-one years younger than | the Legi-lature, the rates paid to the Publie Printer for similar work performed by him. These rates were established by y of our imitation. Her Legislature law in 1846, and had been observed up to as had the wisdom and liberality to make a nanual appropriation to her Historical inadequacy. The cost underwent a rigid society, through which great and lasting mefits have already been secured. In ture, it was open to the examination of ree years the Society has collected a val-gentlemen interested, and this provision able historical library of 3000 volumes, was passed as reported. The code comaisslaners had no preference for any parficular sum. They desired that the com-

and they recomended only the rates already adopted and settled by law. Shortly after the passage of the act, the press of the State opened upon it in the loudest denunciations, as a flagrant usurpation of power-denying the right of the Legislature to fix the compensation to be paid to printers for doing public work, and their rights. In obedience to this demand the other House last year passed a bill to repeal the obnoxious provision, but the Senate believing that that the law embodled a correct principle, refused to yield it, and in pursuance of the general sense of this body, as expressed at the time, he (Mr. E.) drew upand offered a substitute for the House bill, providing for a different mode of giving the notices when the newspapers chised to publish them for the establish icts illustrative of our Indian fribes, their story, characteristic restory, characteristic restores of their comment chiefs, orators and warriers, opening with contributions of Indian incompanies with contributions of Indian incompanies with contributions of Indian incompanies. firmed its former action, and relieved the publishers of newspapers from even a

eming compulsion to perform a public to them. Mr. E. said that for his part, while he had always desired to make adeparte compensation for the service pero wit: that it was both the right and duty of the Legislature to fix the amount, was one which he was not prepared to surren-der. No amount of abuse or denunciation, could drive him from a position which his sense of duty compelled him to take, though such abuse might come from so incential a body of men as the conductors of the public press.

At the present session the subject had

ome up again, and the House had again bassed a bill repealing unconditionally. the restrictions upon the cost of legal advertisements. The judiciary commit-ted to whom the subject had been reered, were unanimously opposed to yielding the principle, but they were ustice; and as intelligent gentlemen, and adies too, connected with the press, manfesting a proper respect for the motives of others, had represented that the present prices are not renumerative, the Committee, though not entirely satisfied that this vas universally the case, find agreed to recomend the allowance of the rate- of adver-tising that are published in probably allthe papers in the State, to wit : one dollar per square of ten lines for the first insertion, and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion. This would certain-ly afford ample compensation, and would remove all just cause of complaint, if any

such new exists.

Mr. E. said he made this explanation not for those who had seen proper most unjustly to hold him responsible for the action of the entire Legislature, but for Jackson, Nov.26, 1858.

N. B. Subscription and donations of wise be impossdupen by the mi-tripresennoney should be forwarded to Wirt Adams | tations that had been spread abroad by a few of the newspapers. He was glad to know that most of the editors had done justice to the motives that prompted the ction that had been had on this subject. His only desire now was to vindicate those motives, and to repel from himself and rious imputation that they had been guided by any other considerations than the public good and the protection as well of the publishers of newspapers as of those

mon whom the burthen of these charges had to fall. Herald says the following story is acknow-ledged to be a "good un," but we believe it has not found its way into the papers to A few years ago some roguish boys in a

A quack doctor, on his death bed, willed all his property to a lunatic asylum, giving as a reason for doing so, that he wished his property to return to the line wished his property to a lunatic asylum, giving as a reason for doing so, that he wished his property to return to the line wished his property to a lunatic asylum, giving as a reason for doing so, that he wished his property to return to the line wished his property to a lunatic asylum, giving as a reason for doing so, that he wished his property to a lunatic asylum, giving as a reason for doing so, that he wished his property to a lunatic asylum, giving as a reason for doing so, that he wished his property to a lunatic asylum, giving as a reason for doing so, that he wished his property to a lunatic asylum, giving as a reason for doing so, that he wished his property to a lunatic asylum, giving as a reason for doing so, that he wished his property to a lunatic asylum and the people of
holms country generally. We give the
above brief epitome of the case as an act
of justice to Col, Wood. The prosecution his body, "Hell and
his property to a lunatic asylum and the people of
holms country generally. We give the
above brief epitome of the case as an act
of justice to Col, Wood. The prosecution his body, "Hell and
his property to a lunatic asylum and the people of
holms country generally. We give the
holms country generally. We give the
holms country generally and the people of
holms country generally an ed his property to return to the liberal class who patronized him.

Of justice to Col. Wood. The procedure of damourion."

was conducted with great ability by J. B. Hemphill, Esq., and J. M. Dyer, Esq., and "My young friend," said the instructor, "My young true answers to all questions, but while you are here you should be more

We learn from the Memphis Avalanche that Gen. B. F. Stringfellow, of Kansas J. J. Hocker, Esq. We did not have the vour enthusiasm, and give a less extended notoriety, intends to settle there to prac-ties law.

Notation in the speeches in the your enthusiasm, and give a loss extended seeps to your feelings."